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Bibliography

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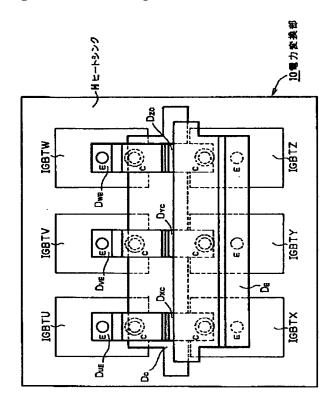
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Epitome

(57) [Abstract]

BEST AVAILABLE COP uced while aiming at reduction of the number of erectors. [Technical problem] Surge voltal [Means for Solution] On one heat sink H, six insulated-gate bipolar mold transistors IGBTU, IGBTV, and IGBTW, IGBTX, IGBTY, and IGBTZ are carried. Moreover, they are Conductors DUE, DVE, DWE, DXC, DYC, DZC, and DC and DE so that it may become a three phase bridge circuit. It connects. moreover, the conductor of an unusual appearance -- laminating arrangement of said conductor is carried out by infixing an electric insulating plate in between and securing an insulation. Thus, the constituted power conversion section 10 is employable as the rectification section and the inverse transformation section of inverter equipment.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] while carrying said six solid-state-switching components on one heat sink in the power inverter circuit which connects between the terminals of each solid-state-switching component with a conductor, and becomes so that it may have six solid-state-switching components and may become a three phase bridge circuit — the conductor of an unusual appearance — the power inverter circuit characterized by having infixed the insulating material in between, having carried out laminating arrangement and constituting a conductor. [Claim 2] Inverter equipment characterized by having two power inverter circuits of claim 1, operating one side

as the rectification section, and

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] About a power inverter circuit and inverter equipment, this invention devises reduction and the number of erectors of components mark so that it can decrease.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Inverter equipment is constituted considering the rectification section (rectification circuit) and the inverse transformation section (inverse transformation circuit) as a primary member. The rectification section and the inverse transformation section are formed combining the solid-state-switching component. Recently, it is IGBT (insurated gate bipolar transistor: insulated-gate bipolar mold transistor) as the above-mentioned solid-state-switching component. It is adopted.

[0003] Here, the circuitry of the main circuit of the inverter equipment which adopted IGBT as a solid-state-switching component is explained with reference to drawing 4. As shown in this drawing, this inverter equipment is constituted considering the rectification section 1, the inverse transformation section 2, and electrolytic capacitor C as a primary member. The rectification section 1 carries out three phase bridge connection of six insulated-gate bipolar mold transistor IGBTU-1, IGBTX-1, IGBTY-1, IGBTY-1, IGBTW-1, and IGBTZ-1, and is constituted. Moreover, the inverse transformation section 2 carries out three phase bridge connection of insulated-gate bipolar mold transistor IGBTU-2, IGBTX-2, IGBTY-2, IGBTY-2, IGBTW-2, and IGBTZ-2, and is constituted.

[0004] The rectification section 1 changes into direct current power the three-phase-alternating-current power of commercial frequency inputted from input terminals R, S, and T, and the inverse transformation section 2 changes into the three-phase-alternating-current power of a request frequency the direct current power changed into direct current power by the rectification section 1, and outputs it from output terminals U, V, and W.

[0005] Next, the mechanical configuration of the conventional inverter equipment which adopted IGBT as a solid-state-switching component is explained with reference to <u>drawing 5</u>. As shown in this drawing, in the rectification section 1, two insulated-gate bipolar mold transistor IGBTU-1 and IGBTX-1 are carried on a heat sink H11, two insulated-gate bipolar mold transistor IGBTV-1 and IGBTY-1 are carried on a heat sink H12, and two insulated-gate bipolar mold transistor IGBTW-1 and IGBTZ-1 are carried on a heat sink H13. Moreover, in the inverse transformation section 2, two insulated-gate bipolar mold transistor IGBTU-2 and IGBTX-2 are carried on a heat sink H21, two insulated-gate bipolar mold transistor IGBTV-2 and IGBTY-2 are carried on a heat sink H22, and two insulated-gate bipolar mold transistor IGBTW-2 and IGBTZ-2 are carried on a heat sink H23. in addition — <u>drawing 5</u> — the conductor for an input — the conductor for DIN and an output — DOUT It is shown and other conductors are carrying out the illustration abbreviation.

[0006] On these specifications, the combination per heat sink is called a "module." Here, one module of conventional inverter equipment is explained to a detail based on <u>drawing 6</u> and <u>drawing 7</u>. As shown in both drawings, on the heat sink H11, two insulated–gate bipolar mold transistor IGBTU–1 and IGBTX–1 are carried. And the collector terminal C of IGBTU–1 and the emitter terminal E of IGBTX–1 are connected by the conductor D1. Moreover, the emitter terminal E of IGBTU–1 and the collector terminal C of IGBTX–1 are connected by the conductor D2. Furthermore, the electric insulating plate 3 was made to intervene between a conductor D1 and a conductor D2, and the insulation between conductors D [D1 and] 2 is secured. [0007] About other modules (each module of the rectification section 1, and each module of the inverse

transformation section 2), it has [8000]

same composition as drawing 6 and dra

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, in the above-mentioned conventional inverter equipment, six modules are required for three modules and the inverse transformation section 2 in the rectification section 1 by three modules, i.e., the sum total. For this reason, while components prices, such as a heat sink, increase, there is a problem that the number of erectors increases.

[0009] Moreover, since the rectification section 1 and the inverse transformation section 2 were divided into three modules, respectively, there was also a problem that the distance of an inter module became long and surge voltage became high.

[0010] This invention aims to let assembly offer easy good power inverter circuit and inverter equipment of electrical characteristics in view of the above-mentioned conventional technique.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] while carrying said six solid-state-switching components on one heat sink in the power inverter circuit which connects between the terminals of each solid-state-switching component with a conductor, and becomes so that the configuration of the power inverter circuit concerning this invention which solves the above-mentioned technical problem may be equipped with six solid-state-switching components and it may become a three phase bridge circuit — the conductor of an unusual appearance — it is characterized by having infixed the insulating material in between and carrying out laminating arrangement of the conductor.

[0012] Moreover, the configuration of the inverter equipment concerning this invention is characterized by having two power inverter circuits of the above-mentioned configuration, operating one side as the rectification section, and operating another side as the inverse transformation section.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Below, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained at a detail based on a drawing.

[0014] The top view and drawing 2 which show the power conversion section (power inverter circuit) 10 which drawing 1 requires for the gestalt of operation of this invention are the side elevation. This power conversion section 10 is applicable to the rectification section and the inverse transformation section of inverter equipment so that it may mention later.

[0015] As shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2 , in the power conversion section 10 concerning the gestalt of this operation, six insulated-gate bipolar mold transistors IGBTU, IGBTX, and IGBTV, IGBTY, IGBTW, and IGBTZ are carried on one heat sink H. Moreover, these IGBTU(s), IGBTX, IGBTV, IGBTY, IGBTW, and IGBTZ are equipped with the collector terminal C, the emitter terminal E, and the base terminal (illustration abbreviation), respectively.

[0016] And Conductors DUE, DVE, and DWE are connected to the emitter terminal E of IGBTU, IGBTV, and IGBTW, respectively. Moreover, Conductors DXC, DYC, and DZC are connected to the collector terminal C of IGBTX, IGBTY, and IGBTZ, respectively. And Conductor DUE and Conductor DXC are connected, Conductor DVE and Conductor DYC are connected, and Conductor DWE and Conductor DZC are connected. They are the emitter terminal E, IGBTX, and IGBTY of IGBTU, IGBTV, and IGBTW, and R of IGBTZ in this way. The collector terminal C is connected according to the individual.

[0017] moreover, the collector terminal C of IGBTU, IGBTV, and IGBTW — a conductor — DC It connects and both these collector terminal C is connected. moreover, the emitter terminal E of IGBTX, IGBTY, and IGBTZ -a conductor — DE It connects and both these emitter terminal E is connected.

[0018] it mentioned above --- as --- Conductors DUE, DVE, and DWE, Conductors DXC, DYC, and DZC, and a conductor -- DC and a conductor -- DE The three phase bridge circuit is constituted by connecting. [0019] and the conductors DUE, DVE, and DWE which are unusual appearances and a conductor -- DC the conductors DXC, DYC, and DZC which an electric insulating plate Z1 is infixed in between, and are unusual appearances, and a conductor — DE In between, the electric insulating plate Z2 is infixed. since [thus,] the insulation is secured — the tabular conductors DUE, DVE, and DWE, Conductors DXC, DYC, and DZC, and a conductor -- DC and a conductor -- DE Laminating arrangement can be carried out and it can constitute. [0020] Thus, since the one power conversion section 10 can be used as one module, while being able to perform reduction of components mark, and reduction of a components price, the number of erectors decreases. furthermore, the conductor of an unusual appearance — since it is arranged through an electric insulating plate in between, it can aim at control of surge voltage.

[0021] Drawing 3 shows the inverter equipment 20 concerning the gestalt of operation of this invention. With this inverter equipment 20, it has the rectification section 21 and the inverse transformation section 22. The rectification section 21 and the inverse transformation section 22 have the same composition as the power

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conversion section 10 shown in ving 1, it serves as one module in the respectation section 21, and they serve as one module in the inverter equipment 20 using the power conversion section of two modules as a whole. In addition, in <u>drawing 2</u>, the conductor and electrolytic capacitor for I/O are carrying out the illustration abbreviation.

[0022] With the inverter equipment 20 of <u>drawing 3</u>, since it can constitute from the two power conversion sections, i.e., two modules, components mark, a components price, and the number of erectors are reducible. Moreover, since inter module distance, i.e., the distance of the rectification section 21 and the inverse transformation section 22, can be shortened, while being able to reduce surge voltage, capacity of an electrolytic capacitor can be made small. furthermore, the conductor of an unusual appearance — since it is arranged through an electric insulating plate in between, it can aim at control of surge voltage.

[0023] In addition, although the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation showed the example which used the insulated-gate bipolar mold transistor as a solid-state-switching component, it cannot be overemphasized that this invention is applicable also to other power inverter circuits (power conversion

section) using a solid-state-switching component and inverter equipment. [0024]

[Effect of the Invention] As concretely explained with the gestalt of operation above, in this invention In the power inverter circuit which connects between the terminals of each solid-state-switching component with a conductor, and becomes so that it may have six solid-state-switching components and may become a three phase bridge circuit while carrying said six solid-state-switching components on one heat sink — the conductor of an unusual appearance — since it considered as the configuration which infixes an insulating material in between and carries out laminating arrangement of the conductor of an unusual appearance, components mark and a components price can be reduced and surge voltage can be reduced.

[0025] Moreover, since have two power inverter circuits of the above-mentioned configuration, one side was operated as the rectification section, another side was operated as the inverse transformation section and inverter equipment was constituted from this invention, components mark and a components price can be reduced, and surge voltage can be reduced, and electrolytic capacitor capacity can be further made small.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The top view showing the power conversion section (power inverter circuit) concerning the gestalt of operation of this invention.

<u>[Drawing 2]</u> The side elevation showing the power conversion section (power inverter circuit) concerning the gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 3] The top view showing the principal part of the inverter equipment concerning the gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 4] The circuit diagram showing the principal part circuit of inverter equipment.

[Drawing 5] The top view showing the conventional principal part of inverter equipment.

[Drawing 6] The top view showing one conventional module.

Drawing 7] The perspective view showing one conventional module.

[Description of Notations]

1 Rectification Section

2 Inverse Transformation Section

10 Power Conversion Section

20 Inverter Equipment

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- 21 Rectification Section

22 Inverse Transformation Section

IGBTU, IGBTX, IGBTY, IGBTW, an IGBTZ insulated-gate bipolar mold transistor DUE, DVE, DWE, DXC, DYC, DZC, DC, DE Conductor

Z1, Z2 Electric insulating plate

C Collector terminal

E Emitter terminal

H Heat sink

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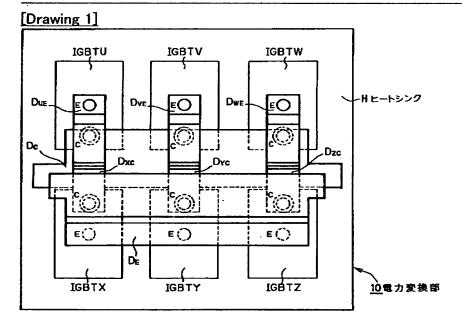
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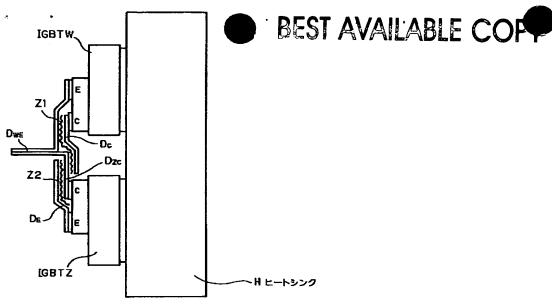
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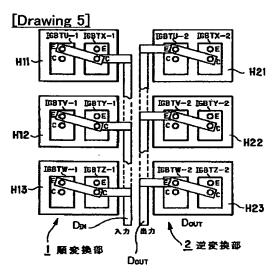
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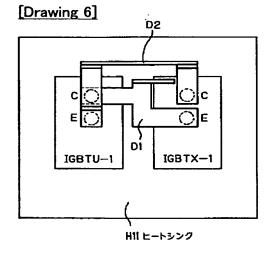
DRAWINGS



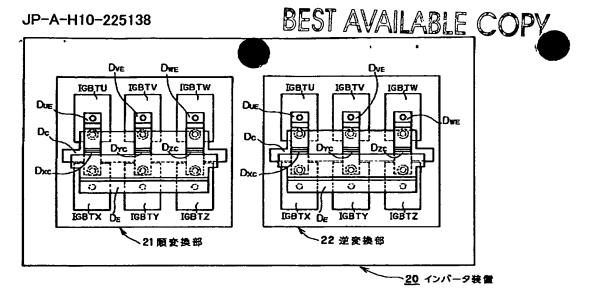
[Drawing 2]

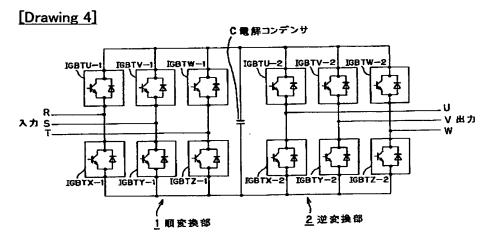


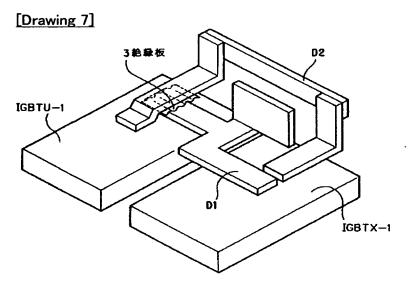




[Drawing 3]







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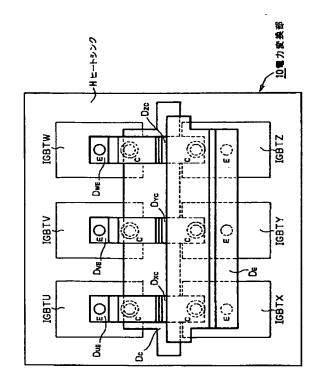
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(54) 【発明の名称】 電力変換回路及びインパータ装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 組立工数の低減をはかるとともにサージ電圧 を低減する。

【解決手段】 1つのヒートシンクH上に、6個の絶縁 ゲートバイポーラ型トランジスタIGBTU,IGBTV,IGBTW,IGBTX,IGBTY,IGBTZ を搭載する。また、三相ブリッジ回路となるように、導体 D_{ve} , D_{ve} ,



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 6個の半導体スイッチング素子を備え、 三相ブリッジ回路となるように導体により各半導体スイッチング素子の端子間を接続してなる電力変換回路において、

前記6個の半導体スイッチング素子を1つのヒートシンク上に搭載すると共に、異相の導体間には絶縁物を介装して導体を積層配置して構成したことを特徴とする電力変換回路。

【請求項2】 請求項1の電力変換回路を2個備え、一 10 方を順変換部として機能させ、他方を逆変換部として機 能させることを特徴とするインバータ装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、電力変換回路及び インバータ装置に関し、部品点数の削減や組立工数を減 少することができるように工夫したものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】インバータ装置は、順変換部(順変換回路)及び逆変換部(逆変換回路)を主要部材として構成 20 されている。順変換部及び逆変換部は、半導体スイッチング素子を組み合わせて形成されている。最近では、上記半導体スイッチング素子として、IGBT (insurate d gate bipolar trasistor: 絶縁ゲートバイポーラ型トランジスタ)が採用されている。

【0003】ことで、半導体スイッチング素子としてIGBTを採用したインバータ装置の主回路の回路構成を図4を参照して説明する。同図に示すように、このインバータ装置は、順変換部1と逆変換部2と電解コンデンサンでを主要部材として構成されている。順変換部1は、6個の絶縁ゲートバイボーラ型トランジスタIGBTUー1、IGBTWー1、IGBTWー1、IGBTZー1を三相ブリッジ結線して構成されている。また逆変換部2は、絶縁ゲートバイボーラ型トランジスタIGBTUー2、IGBTXー2、IGBTVー2、IGBTYー2、IGBTXー2、IGBTZー2を三相ブリッジ結線して構成されている。

【0004】順変換部1は、入力端子R、S、Tから入力される商用周波数の三相交流電力を直流電力に変換し、逆変換部2は、順変換部1により直流電力に変換された直流電力を、所望周波数の三相交流電力に変換して出力端子U、V、Wから出力する。

1を搭載し、ヒートシンクH13上に2つの絶縁ゲート バイポーラ型トランジスタIGBTW-1, IGBTZ ー1を搭載している。また、逆変換部2では、ヒートシ ンクH21上に2つの絶縁ゲートバイポーラ型トランジ スタIGBTU-2, IGBTX-2を搭載し、ヒート シンクH22上に2つの絶縁ゲートバイポーラ型トラン ジスタIGBTV-2, IGBTY-2を搭載し、ヒートシンクH23上に2つの絶縁ゲートバイポーラ型トラ

ンジスタIGBTW-2, IGBTZ-2を搭載している。なお、図5では、入力用の導体Druと出力用の導体Druと出力用の導体Druでのみを示し、他の導体は図示省略している。

【0006】本明細書では、ヒートシンク1個当りの組み合わせを「モジュール」と称する。ここで、図6及び図7を基に、従来のインバータ装置の1モジュールについて、詳細に説明する。両図に示すように、ヒートシンクH11上には2つの絶縁ゲートバイポーラ型トランジスタIGBTU-1,IGBTX-1が搭載されている。そして、IGBTU-1のコレクタ端子Cと、IGBTX-1のエミッタ端子Eは導体D1により接続されている。また、IGBTU-1のエミッタ端子EとIGBTX-1のコレクタ端子Cは導体D2により接続されている。更に、導体D1と導体D2との間には、絶縁板3を介在させて、導体D1,D2間の絶縁を確保している。

【0007】他のモジュール(順変換部1の各モジュール及び逆変換部2の各モジュール)についても、図6、図7と同様な構成となっている。

[0008]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、上記従来のインバータ装置では、順変換部1に3個のモジュール、逆変換部2に3個のモジュール、即ち、合計で6個のモジュールが必要である。このため、ヒートシンク等の部品価格が増大すると共に、組立工数が増大するという問題がある。

【0009】また、順変換部1および逆変換部2が、それぞれ3モジュールに分割されているため、モジュール間の距離が長くなり、サージ電圧が高くなるという問題もあった。

【 0 0 1 0 】本発明は、上記従来技術に鑑み、組立が簡 単で且つ電気的特性の良好な電力変換回路及びインバー タ装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0011]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題を解決する本発明にかかる電力変換回路の構成は、6個の半導体スイッチング素子を備え、三相ブリッジ回路となるように導体により各半導体スイッチング素子の端子間を接続してなる電力変換回路において、前記6個の半導体スイッチング素子を1つのヒートシンク上に搭載すると共に、異相の導体間には絶縁物を介装して導体を積層配置したことを特徴とする。

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【0012】また本発明に係るインバータ装置の構成は、上記構成の電力変換回路を2個備え、一方を順変換部として機能させ、他方を逆変換部として機能させることを特徴とする。

[0013]

【発明の実施の形態】以下に、本発明の実施の形態を図面に基づき詳細に説明する。

【0014】図1は本発明の実施の形態にかかる電力変換部(電力変換回路)10を示す平面図、図2はその側面図である。この電力変換部10は、後述するように、インバータ装置の順変換部や逆変換部に適用することができる。

【0015】図1及び図2に示すように、本実施の形態 にかかる電力変換部10では、1個のヒートシンクHの 上に、6個の絶縁ゲートバイポーラ型トランジスタ I G BTU, IGBTX, IGBTV, IGBTY, IGB TW、IGBTZが搭載されている。またこれらIGB TU, IGBTX, IGBTV, IGBTY, IGBT W, IGBTZには、それぞれコレクタ端子Cとエミッ タ端子Eとベース端子(図示省略)が備えられている。 【0016】そしてIGBTU、IGBTV、IGBT Wのエミッタ端子Eには、それぞれ導体 $D_{v\epsilon}$, $D_{v\epsilon}$, Dweが接続されている。また I G B T X, I G B T Y, I GBTZのコレクタ端子Cには、それぞれ導体Dxc, D vc, Dzcが接続されている。そして、導体 Due と導体 D xcとが接続され、導体Dveと導体Dvcとが接続され、導 体Dweと導体Dzcとが接続されている。かくてIGBT U, IGBTV, IGBTWのエミッタ端子Eと、IG BTX, IGBTY, IGBTZのR コレクタ端子C とが個別に接続されている。

【0017】また IGBTU, IGBTV, IGBTW のコレクタ端子Cは、導体D。 に接続されて、このコレクタ端子C相互が接続されている。また IGBTX, IGBTY, IGBTZのエミッタ端子Eは導体D。 に接続されて、このエミッタ端子E相互が接続されている。 【0018】上述したように、導体D。, D_{ve} , D_{ve} , D

【0019】しかも、異相である導体 D_{ve} , D_{ve} , D_{ve} と導体 D_c との間には、絶縁板Z1を介装し、異相である導体 D_{xc} , D_{vc} , D_{zc} と導体 D_e との間には、絶縁板Z2を介装している。このようにして絶縁を確保しているため、板状の導体 D_{ve} , D_{ve} , D_{ve} , ve, ve,

【0020】このように1つの電力変換部10を1モジュールとすることができるので、部品点数の削減および部品価格の低減ができるとともに、組立工数が減少する。 再に、関切の道体間は絶縁板を介して配置されるた

め、サージ電圧の抑制を図ることができる。

【0021】図3は本発明の実施の形態にかかるインバータ装置20を示す。このインバータ装置20では、順変換部21及び逆変換部22を備えている。順変換部21及び逆変換部22は、図1に示す電力変換部10と同様な構成となっており、順変換部21で1モジュール、逆変換部22で1モジュールとなっており、インバータ装置20の全体として2モジュールの電力変換部を用いる構成となっている。なお、図2では、入出力用の導体及び電解コンデンサは図示省略している。

【0022】図3のインバータ装置20では、2つの電力変換部すなわち2モジュールで構成することができるので、部品点数、部品価格及び組立工数を削減することができる。また、モジュール間距離、即ち、順変換部21と逆変換部22との距離を短くできるので、サージ電圧を低減できるとともに、電解コンデンサの容量を小さくすることができる。更に、異相の導体間は絶縁板を介して配置されるため、サージ電圧の抑制を図ることができる。

20 【0023】なお上記実施の形態では、半導体スイッチング素子として絶縁ゲートバイポーラ型トランジスタを用いた例を示したが、他の半導体スイッチング素子を用いた電力変換回路(電力変換部)やインバータ装置にも、本発明を適用することができることはいうまでもない。

[0024]

【発明の効果】以上実施の形態と共に具体的に説明したように、本発明では、6個の半導体スイッチング素子を備え、三相ブリッジ回路となるように導体により各半導30 体スイッチング素子の端子間を接続してなる電力変換回路において、前記6個の半導体スイッチング素子を1つのヒートシンク上に搭載すると共に、異相の導体間には絶縁物を介装して異相の導体を積層配置する構成としたので、部品点数、部品価格を低減でき、また、サージ電圧を低減することができる。

【0025】また本発明では、上記構成の電力変換回路を2個備え、一方を順変換部として機能させ、他方を逆変換部として機能させ、他方を逆変換部として機能させてインバータ装置を構成したため、部品点数、部品価格を低減でき、また、サージ電圧を低減することができ、さらに電解コンデンサ容量を小さくすることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施の形態にかかる電力変換部(電力変換回路)を示す平面図。

【図2】本発明の実施の形態にかかる電力変換部(電力 変換回路)を示す側面図。

【図3】本発明の実施の形態にかかるインバータ装置の 主要部を示す平面図。

【図4】インバータ装置の主要部回路を示す回路図。

る。更に、異相の導体間は絶縁板を介して配置されるた 50 【図5】インバータ装置の従来の主要部を示す平面図。

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【図6】従来の1モジュールを示す平面図。 【図7】従来の1モジュールを示す斜視図。 【符号の説明】

1 順変換部

2 逆変換部

10 電力変換部

20 インバータ装置

21 順変換部

22 逆変換部

* IGBTU, IGBTX, IGBTV, IGBTY, I GBTW, IGBTZ絶縁ゲートバイポーラ型トランジ スタ

 $D_{\text{UE}},\ D_{\text{VE}},\ D_{\text{VE}},\ D_{\text{xc}},\ D_{\text{xc}},\ D_{\text{yc}},\ D_{\text{zc}},\ D_{\text{c}}\ ,\ D_{\text{E}}$

Z1, Z2 絶縁板

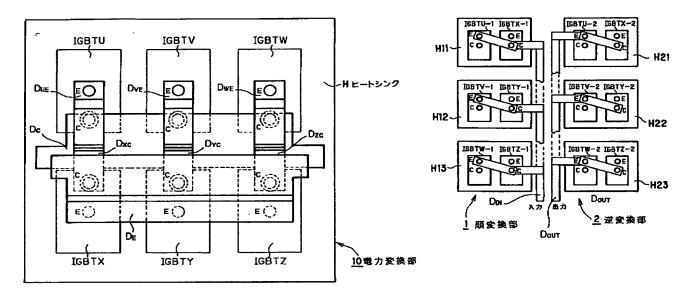
C コレクタ端子

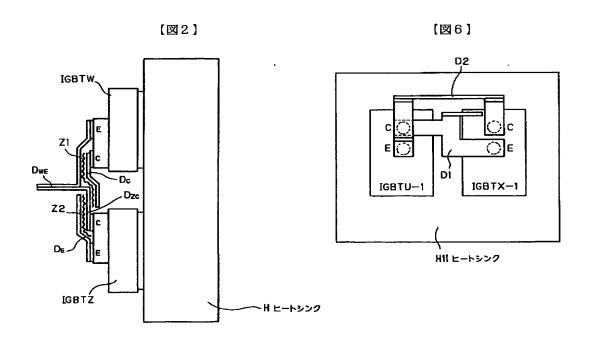
E エミッタ端子

* H ヒートシンク

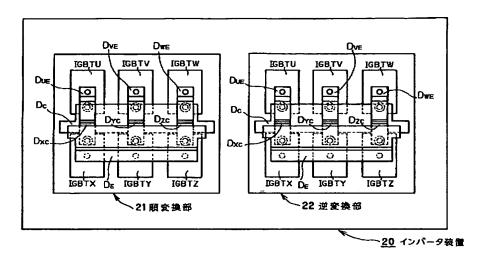
【図1】

【図5】

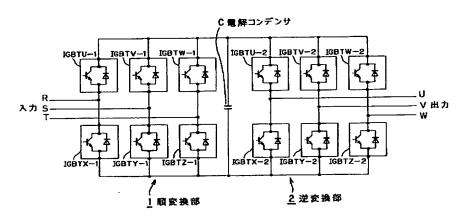




【図3】



【図4】



【図7】

